PAUL SEYMOUR. PUBLICABER

TERMS.

COMMUNICATION.

Thoughts on Emancipation-No. 14. There are other quotations which I wish to make from Senator Underwood's "Colocontended, that the policy of the government in protecting the manufacturer against sively upon the people of the South, inasmuch as they were not manufacturers and much as they were not manufacturers and would never be, owing to the character of obviously tooked to the creation of a political the population, and the nature of the labor party based on the slavery question. employed by them. It is not my intention to inquire into the truth of the position, or to meddle with the political doctrines of the The opinion advanced, is based on the concession that a slaveholding people are not quence is, that slave holders are compelled to estion. This is a volume in a sentence pendent upon the non-slaveholding States, deed, for every costly article of necessity,-The slaveholding States are, therefore, exactly suited to occupy a colonial condition, looking to the mother country for supplies. independence they cannot feel, beself but he who expresses himself thus is a Kentuckian. He is a man whose opinions are entitled to profound consideration-a man whom the people delight to honor .--Well, fellow-citizens, what say you with regard to the "colonial condition" referred to? Do you not know that the slave States sustain a relation to the free States which is not mortifying that a sacred respect for truth has compelled a gentleman of distinction to admit that the slave States are incapable of only gross insults. In the paper of June 15th supplying "their own reasonable wants," he says: "We ask the people of the South why and that they "cannot feel true independence?" How would these declarations excite our indignation if they were not true; but they are true, and their truth is better adapted to excite feelings of shame than those of indignation. Ah, Kentucky! I blush for thee. Thy soil should never have been trodden by the foot of a slave. The

The revenue which was payable in the amount estimated will be realized to hope that the amount estimated will be realized to hope that the amount estimated will be realized to hope that the amount estimated will be realized to hope that the amount estimated will be realized to hope that the amount estimated will be realized to hope that the amount estimated will be realized to hope that the amount estimated will be realized to hope that the amount estimated will be realized to hope that the amount estimated will be realized to hope that the amount estimated will be realized to hope that the amount estimated will be realized to hope that the amount estimated will be realized to hope that the amount estimated will be realized to hope that the amount estimated will be realized to hope that the event was real estimated will be realized to hope that the enormous establishment of the subject of the

question. The Southern States, being in the minority, were not able to make any successful aggressive attacks upon the North in relation to this subject. The true position was simply one of defence, and the guaranties of the constitution, and the just sentiments of the body of the people at the North were simply sufficient to

feelings and differences. Unfortunately, however, for the repose of the country, Mr. Calhoun, who had been a prominent actor on the side of nullification, found himself uncomfortable in his then position. The majority of the members answered to their names. ble in his then position. The majorities of every one of the Southern States were not only opposed to him politically, but viewed him with suspicion and distrust. Being ambitious of popularity and influence, he sought to restore him nization Address." He employs this lan-"It has lately been avowed upon place, and seized upon the slave question as the the floor of Congress, that a State where ne-gro slavery predominates, was not fitted for manufactures, because of the to put the South on her guard against the imnature of slave labor; and, therefore, it was mineut danger which was threatening her. He only wished to produce agitation enough to unite the South, though every body well knew ment in protecting the manufacturer against that there was, in relation to this subject, no diforeign competition would operate oppresviews against the integrity of the Union, it is not my purpose to inquire; I amonly looking at-

The United States Telegraph, edited by Gen. Green, shorn of its former strength and influence, was then only known as its origin. Imday. I have alluded to the opinion thus on the 4th of March, 1833; that Congress which expressed, for the purpose of deducing there. by the compromise law, had put an end to the from, by conceding its truth, at least to some extent, another evil of no ordinary character, growing out of negro slavery.—

painful excitoment growing out of nullification, when there was a general disposition throughout the land to enjoy repose from internal agitation, the editor of that paper began the publication of a series of inflammatory articles. He called upon the "South to awake, to arouse to a sense of her danger." The North, he said, had capable of producing within themselves all arisen to invade the institutions of the South. comforts, much less the ele. Under the new principles of the then Adminisgancies and luxuries of life. The conse- tration, he said that they were preparing to libeover and republished every abelition document look to other nations for a supply of those and frequency and republished every abclition document and frequency which require skill and nicety on the declared that the whole North was unsound, the part of the manufacturer in their fabri-Column after column of this sort daily came out, containing the most offensive matter which he against negro slavery. It proves that the could invent and publish. Those Southern paslaveholding States will forever remain de. pers which refuse to echo his views he denounced as "collar presses." The Richmond Enquir-er of the same political party, in June that year The rules of the last se or on foreign nations, for articles of taste in dress, and furniture, and equipage, and inthe South because we do not cry out wolf A committee was then appointed to inform upon the question of slavery. This is folly or the Governor of the organization of the House it is a falsehood. We do not declaim about the Senate having been organized previously, slavery because we cannot believe that the citi- who soon afterwards sent in his annual message zens of the North are mad enough to trench upon our rights." The Pennsylvanian of the some political party, from the North, uses this Gentlemen of the Senate emphatic language: "The conduct of the own reasonable wants," pp. 14, 15. If a United States Telegraph in relation to the Northern man should use such language as ' slavery of the South is incomprehensible. Day after day that incendiary print is endeavoring emanations of the late patriotic proclamation of our venerable President. The Telegraph the especial management of her cause, and yet up such horrible scenes as the Southampton change since the adjournment of the last Gentragedy, or to awaken the slumbering sensieral Assembly, and are, at present, in a highly bilities of the North to the great, original, motain a relation to the free States which is believely. Does the Telegraph, in its insane not inappropriately termed columnal? Is it paroxysm, want to open this dreadful question? Does it want to unsettle the constitution and spread a conflagration through society?" Such language brought from the Telegraph

to profit from it?" Sometimes his language October last, and the means will be ample to betrays his real object. In the No. of June 8th he says: "We say to the people of the South, State in the year ending the 10th of awake? The incendiary is abroad! The Union 1848. 'is in danger! Already has the ban of empire gone forth against your best and wissest states'men! Fidelity to you is political doubt. men! Fidelity to you is political death to them! Treason to you is the surest passport mate made should be sured to federal promotion! Is it wise, is it safe, is probably remain in the treasury, on the 10th of October, 1848, the amount of \$19,048 90, after right of one man to hold property in anothprincipal had then but recently, too, declared in his speech of the preceding session that hence-forth every Southern man was to be excluded Including \$20,503 which remained in the er should never have been recognized by thy laws. Thine should have been the land But the evil of slavery is among us, and what shall we do? To conclude that nothing can be done, would be inglorious despondency. Something can be done—something must be done. The power to render Kentucky a free State resides with the people. The people doubtless intend having a new Constitution, and how easy will it be to insert in that Constitution a clause properties. Statute for previous years, amount to \$407,621 the Fouth was oppressed and degraded. A few satellites echoed these things, but the press and the treasury, for the same year, will smount to \$33; and it is supposed that the demands upon the treasury, for the same year, will smount to \$8,727 13. The expenses of the year about \$8,727 13. The expenses of the year when we turn to the generality at the found to the generality at the found to th viding for emancipation. Shall it be done? I will venture the assertion, in which I appeal Rise up, fellow-citizens, in your majesty and decree its accomplishment. Yours is the glorious prerogative of giving liberty to the captive. Yours, too, is the fearful preroga.

The Beginning:

The Reginning:

The Reginning:

The National Intelligencer of the 22d, contains the speech of Mr. Clingmas, of North Carolina. We copy a part of this paper, and those acquainted with its editor, will know that the main views presented in the eartract below have often been arged by us. We are glad to find tiem present ed by a Southern member of Congress, and the Northern Sittes, in which the same thing. Large meetings were gotton think they should be widely spread in the South-Both of the leading parties in the mid-slave and most eloquent speech. Strong demonstra
Total

In giving the entire community, to the attent and sub-bacteria and sub-bact Both of the leading parties in the mid-slave States are interested in this. They are interested morally; for the truth should be known. persons of the abelitionists, as being common They are interested politically; for as success is won upon the pro-slavery issue, so will they be kept down upon the pro-slavery issue, so will they be

the Census,	and return the		results	as follow
Whites,	or read as		Cardinal S	56,828

LOUISVILLE, KY.: SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1848.

Kentucky Legislature.

The Legislature of this State met at Frankfort on Friday, December 30.

In the Senate, the Hon. Archibald Dixon, Lieut. Governor and Speaker not being present, Mr. Patterson, of Caldwell, was elected Speaker enable us to sustein that position.

After the unpleasant difficulty growing out of Nullification had been satisfactorily settled, there clerk, and all the other officers of the last session

in order to be the election of Speaker, and the following gentlemen were severally put in nomination: Mr. Combs, of Fayette, Mr. Brown, of Hardin, Mr. Buckner, of Christian, Mr. Haggard, of Cumberland, (Whigs,) and Mr.

Hardy, of Barren, (Democrat.)
The House then proceeded to ballot First Ballot .- Combs 23, Brown 15, Buckner 1, Haggard 6, Hardy 37.

Second B illot.—Combs 23, Brown 15, Buckner 11, Haggard 6, Hardy 37.

Third Ballot — Combs 24, Brown 15, Buckner

11, Haggard 5, Hardy 37. After the third ballot, Mr. Hagyard withdrew his name, and proposed that in the succeeding ballots, the lowest candidate should be dropped was adopted.

as follows: Fourth Ballot .- Combs 25, Brown 17, Buck ner 16, Hardy 35.

After this ballot, Mr. Buckner, under the rule which had been adopted, was dropped.

Mr. Hardy then withdrew his name, leaving but two candidates, Mr. Combs and Mr. Brown. Mr. Combs then rose, and, stating that he had ne disposition to run against a Whig, also with-

drew his name. ballot was had as follows: Fifth Ballot .- Brown 38, Buckner 28,

No choice being made, a motion to adjourn until next day was made and carried. In the House, on Saturday, Mr. Buckner of Christian, was elected Speaker on the first ballot. The vote stood: Buckner (Whig) 54, Brown (Whig) 30, Haggard (Democrat) 8,

Helm was unanimously elected clerk, and Mr. Jos. Gray sergeant-at-arms. Mr. Branham, of Garrard, was elected door-keeper, and Mr. The rules of the last session were adopted for

the government of the House. The one hour rule is thus retained.

Governor's Message.

and House of Representatives:

found gratitude and thanks to the Supreme mentous, and fearful questions of slavery and in the enjoyment of health, but our State, in all and all the necessaries of life, and never, since sented a brighter aspect than at present. The means of the State have enabled those with whom payment was intrusted, to discharge is it that the Northern politicians are so fond promptly all demands which came against the of the Union? Is it not because they desire State, in the fiscal year ending on the 10th of meet all demands which may come against the

For more detailed information upon these

If they do not, it will doubtless be because there are men of influence in the State whose language is, "The Emarcipation effort is premature—nothing can now be done." May this chilling sentiment be expensed.

A Southern Keneuckian.

Meend ler, and viewed his efforts in her behalf as mount in the state principles than has been done in years past. The amount of tax on property listed the present year, exceed the estimates. More than the temperance reform itself.

To confirm this position, that the commissioners in the present year, exceed the estimates. More than the temperance reform itself.

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The condition of the education fund is not creating and the surve, exceed the estimates. More than the temperance reform itself.

To confirm the demands of the surve, exceed the estimates. More than the temperance reform itself.

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\$10,159 86. But there remains after the payrent of all interest which has accrued and which may accrue up to the first Monday in January, 148, and unexpended balance of the means of the coupous so received and registered, have also chivalric and devoted sons.

The swords intended as tributes to the gal-

as required by the 6th section of the act of As-sembly, approved 23d of February, 1846, I is-sued and had published a proclamation, poffying the holders of such bonds, that the government would, on the first Monday in August, 1847, at the treasury, make payment and re-deem all of said six year bonds, and that not nore than four per cent. per annum intrest would be thereafter paid on bonds not presented for payment on that day. The effect upon the bond holders was not such as I had hoped, nor such as was doubtless anticipated by the passage of the act. The bonds were not all presented on the day designated, nor have they yet been all presented. There still semaia outstanding, \$22,800 of these bonds; so that under the law as now in force, the State is barthened with four per cent. interest upon bonds due and payable, and which the State has long been ready to redeem, but which has been prevented for payment, though notified to do so. This is

in the treasury on the first of December, 1847, subject to the order of the commissioners of the sinking fund, an unapplied residue of \$40,-599 84. Including this sum, I am happy to assure you, that if not withdrawn and applied to have done better. other objects, the means of the fund will be able the coming year, amounting to \$19,800.

State to payment of four per cent, interest.

ducted from the former, leaves to be applied to the commencement of another session of the This amount will of course be applied to the

An estimate more in detail, of the resources of our venerable President. The Telegraph Rules of the Country is still afflicted with an un-professes to be friendly to the South, to have Though the country is still afflicted with an un-title cause and vet happy war with a foreign nation, the affairs of sioners, and be laid before you, and to which its course appears only to be calculated to stir our State have experienced no unfavorable you are referred for more full information. It is, I think, not at all probable, that any item of the supposed receipts of the coming year will fall below the estimates. The receipts derivable from turupike roads and the river navigations, hang upon more uncertain contingencies than those derivable from other sources, and I came into office, has there been a time when we have no good reason to apprehend that less

The receipts from the Kentucky River Navi-After deducting all expenses, swelled, as I unigation, for the use of the sinking faud, \$29.-070 30. The receipts of the preceding year, from the same source, after deducting expen-

The gross receipts from the Green and Barren River navigation, have also, in the fiscal ments, that noti year ending the 10th of October, 1847, exceeded more manifest. the receipts of the preceding year, \$682 87 — But whilst all admit its importance, we have In the year ending 10th of October last, after to lament that so little has been done to adducting what was received in that year for vance the cause of education. Statute after

They declared that the South was too timid and too sensitive on the question; that there was no danger to be apprehended from the machinations of the abolitionists; and that their movements of the abolitionists; and that their movements were condemned by ninety-nine out of svery line of the General Assembly.

Imports of Wines and Spirits.

By an act of Congress, approved January 23, 1845, it is provided "that the electors of President shall be appointed in the find, I am satisfied that not more than \$250 the altar.

then payable, a portion of that debt consisted of \$49,600 of six years bonds, which were and have since become payable, \$84,000 of railroad bonds which will become payable in 1848 and 1849; and in a still greater amount of five per cent. bonds which will not become payable for sevbonds which will not become payable for sevbo

my last annual message, makes the present funded debt of the State amount to \$4,606.

Thus it will be perceived that the funded debt of the State has been increased the present to connection with this subject, I have the pleasure to inform you that, as required by law, of the last General Assembly, the amount of \$10,159 86. But there remains after the payment.

an unexpended balance of the means of the sinking fund greatly more than sufficient to cover the increase of the State debt, and which would have been applied to the reduction of that debt, had not the commissioners been grevented from so applying it by the failure of holders to present their bonds for payment.

Dastrous to extinguish as soon as possible all the part of the second of the date of my last annual message, have also been completed. There has also been for that purpose, and I am assured that they are the failure of the people of Kentucky, were contracted for by agents appointed by me for that purpose, and I am assured that they gislature, a blacksmith shop in the penitentiary as required by an act of that session. The con tracts for the buildings have all been filled with fidelity and satisfaction on the part of the keeper, and I am pleased to inform you that the swords was made on the credit or the keeper, and I am pleased to inform you that the institution is at this time provided with and should be fulfilled in good faith. An appropulation for this purpose will be necessary.

I would invite your attention to resolution

former period. The convicts in the penitentiary, on the first day of December, 1847, numbered twenty-one less than were in the institution on the first day of December, 1846. One has died and six escaped during the present year. The convicts are generally in good health.

The institution realized a profit, in the last

year, exceeding the amount of annual profit guaranteed to the State by the keeper. This guaranteed to the State by the keeper. estimate includes all accounts of the institution outstanding on the first of March last, a porby the failure of bond holders to present them tion of which may not and doubtless cannot be collected. It is, however, presumable, from the State and should not longer be the increased prices of the principle articles appointed on the part of this State to meet the manufactured in the Penitentiary, that the pre- lause of the act, which subjects the sent will be a year of greater profit. tolerated. I therefore recommend the repeal of that clause of the act, which subjects the sent will be a year of greater profit.

But I would not be understood as indicating Funds have been transmitted to the city of an opinion, that the failure to make greater New York adequate to the payment of the in- profits has resulted from any fault of the keep Mr. Pratt, (Democrat,) of Scott, was then stalment of interest, which becomes payable at er. In a former message, I expressed my conput in nomination; and Mr. Buckner, of that place on the first Monday in January, fidence in the rectitude of the conduct of the Christian, was again nominated, when a fifth 1848. After the payment of that instalment, keeper, and I have seen nothing to change that and after the payment of all other demands for opinion. On the contrary, considering the interest or otherwise, which in the present year many and peculiar difficulties with which he has came against the sinking fund, there remained had to contend, many of a very disheartening character, I have had occasion to admire his fortitude and his energy, and his fidelity, as I conceive, to his contract with the State. I have no reason to believe that any other could

I am not of the opinion, that, under the premore than sufficient to pay all the outstanding sent system of managing the institution, any missioners appointed by an act of the last Legsix years and radroad bonds, which may be payalized by the State. But whether any other It is estimated that there will in the present system less objectionable or better calculated fiscal year, be received from all sources by the to attain the objects of the institution, can be \$40,599 84 in the treasury, as already stated, determine. The term of the present keeper makes an aggregate amount of \$367,199 84. will expire on the 1st of March, 1849, and in to be in force after the end of his term.

In connection with this subject, I will say to your constituents and advantageously objects other than the payment of interest and the Legislature, that I have received the third State. The revolution of a year has brought us to contingent expenses, the sum of \$102,949 84 annual report of the Prison Association of the It will not, gentlemen, be my duty or privi-State of New York, with a request that I shall lege again, in my official capacity, to meet the Shanghai as a Convention for revising the transthis in reference to the slave States, it would be considered, by many, as a decided approximation to slander, if not the thing it
proximation to slander, if not the proximation to slander, if not the proximation to slander, if not the thing it
proximation to slander, if not the thing it
proximation to the same. This amount will of course be applied to the public debt, in such manner

call your attention to the same. This amount will of course be applied to the commence
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to Ruler of the Universe for his countless blessings.
Though the country is still afflicted with an unhappy war with a foreign nation, the affairs of our State have experienced no unfavorable.

An estimate more in detail, of the resources discipline in all its bearings, both on convicts and demands upon the fund for the coming and demands upon the fund for the coming and governments. Their report is voluminous the end of my official term. The duties and resources and would be well worthy of the enlightened sioners, and be laid before you, and to which attention of any members of your body, who on me, will then devolve upon a successor, and which are referred for more full information. It

gation, which had, each preceding year, been to no particular interest, but comprehends in its increasing, have, in the fiscal year ending the bearings all of every order and pursuit. It is That I should, in the performance of the many three missionaries to that territory with as little 10th of October last, experienced a further inlimited to no particular interest in exclusion of highly important and delicate duties appertainlimited to no particular interest in exclusion of highly important and delicate duties appertainlimited to no particular interest, whether ing to the office, incur the displeasure of sone, portant that the missionaries they send should be

like these. The importance of education is so to sustain my course. On retiring from office, peatedly recognized by our legislative enactments, that nothing I could say would make it
is, while life lasts, an ardent desire for the
Northern India a mission at Allahabad,

polled, and without delay, crowding and confuof more than 50 per cent. in the quantity the reversion, after the death of the present pronon.

In conformity to a resolution of the last of liquors imported—the amount for 1846 prietor, M. Michel, of Hamburgh, of a rich col-

won upon the pro-slavery issue, so will they be kept down, unless the leaders are content "to play second fiddle" to ultra men of the perpetualist' school.

Mr. Cligama speaks plainly, more so than we had supposed he could or would. He is in error in several particulars. He is unwise we think, in resorting to abuse of any classes we think, in resorting to abuse of any classes which will a little the generous enthusians of the submiscioners, that a sele should be made; and the is a political, and this is the beginning; when the sar of the South seem of the South se it will bear and see more, and the it will be prepared to do justice to all. Peciating the North to have been the first signators of the country, and weekened the position of the State, any time after first some of the country, and weekened the position of the State is in positive to all the country, and weekened the position of the State is in positive to all the country, and weekened the position of the State is in positive to all the country, and weekened the position of the State is in positive to all the country, and weekened the position of the state is in positive to all the country, and weekened the position of the state is in positive to all the country, and weekened the position of the state is a positive to all the country, and weekened the position of the state is a positive to all the country, and weekened the position of the country and weekened the position of marking the board of the country and weekened the position of the country and well as of home made the position of the country and well as of home made the position of the country and well as of home made the position of the country and well as of home made the position of the country and well as of home made the position of the country and well as of home made the position of the country and well as of home made the position of the country and additional the position of the countr

for that purpose, and I am assured that they have been finished in a style and exhibit specimens of elegance and taste well adapted to the object intended, and highly creditable to the artizans who produced them. The contract for the swords was made on the credit of the State,

and should be fulfilled in good faith. An approof the Legislature of Ohio, upon the subject of the Ohio boundary, which were laid before the the Ohio boundary, which were laid before the last General Assembly, but not acted on before their final adjournment. The Legislature of the State of Virginia, I am informed, have adopted corresponding resolutions, and Commissioners have been appointed by each of those States with a view to the speedy adjustment of the boundary question, and the prevention of any future acrimonious contests growing out of it. Should the General Assembly determine that Kentucky should unite with Ohio and Virginia in the settlement of this question, early action should be had, so that Commissioners may be

I have transmitted, herewith, resolutions and proceedings of the Legislatures of the States of Connecticut, Vermont, Virginia, Marne and Rhode Island, forwarded to me by the Executives of those States, under the instructions of their Legislatures, for the purpose of having them laid before you. I also lay before you a letter from the Librarian of Havard University in relation to the public documents of Ken-

In conformity to an act of the last Legislature, I lay before you the accompanying annual report of the visitors of the Kentucky Mil tary Institute.

I also lay before you the report of the cou missioners appointed by an act of the last Leg-I have thus briefly adverted to such matters fiscal year, be received from all sources by the to attain the objects of the institution, can be as seemed to require notice, in giving to the sinking fund, \$326,600, which, when added to devised, is for the wisdom of the Legislature to General Assembly a statement of the true condition of the Commonwealth. Your better will expire on the 1st of March, 1849, and is knowledge of the wants of the people whom

Including the instalment of interest, which will become payable on the 1st Monday in January, 1849, there will be required in the same which the present keeper was elected, will cease to meet liabilities for interest and contin-

may choose to call at the Executive Office and I shall be relieved of the cares and auxieties of which no religion has ever been taught, were office. The coming of that time excites in my very inferior in all respects to the Mission But, gentlemen, I should fail in my duty, breast no emotions of regret. Until then, were I not to invite your attention to a subject spared so long by a merciful Providence. I shall which, in my judgment, is of far higher impor- continue to exercise the functions of my office is estimated that the Missionaries of the Genertance than either of those to which I have al- as I have hitherto exercised them-housetly, inready alluded. It is a subject not only applicable equally to of my term comes, I shall, without repining, him who has nothing to pay; to the poor as well as to the rich; to all, whatever may be their public station to the more desirable pursuits of a mission to Oregon, so soon as suitable men can circumstances or condition. It addresses itself private life. In doing so, however, I shall not be obtained, and the necessary preparations be present fiscal year. The gross receipts from that navigation, in the last fiscal year, exceeded the gross receipts of the year ending the 10th of October, 1846, the amount of \$7.836 66.—

To be acknowledged and felt. Who will deny to be acknowledged and felt. the immense importance of education? Who shall, with entire confidence, rely upon the libderstand they were, by the unusual need of repairs on the public works, beyond what will probably be needed in the present fiscal year, there is the individual probably be needed in the present fiscal year, there is a particular with the present fiscal year, there is a probably be needed in the present fiscal year, the his pursuits what they may, who would the present fiscal year, all, be his pursuits what they may, who would desire. During my life, a large portion of willingly decline its advantages? Where is the which has been spent in the service to an analytic standard of the state. of October last, by the treasury, from that way- father who would willingly cast his child upon I have had occasion more than once to ap-

But I need not indulge further in reflections ments of an hour; and they have never failed happiness and prosperity of our State.

THE TEMPERANCE REFORM.—Hardly a pils. receipts of the preceding year amounted to dienting funds to the object of education; but paper is now taken up that does not contain about \$8,727 13. The expenses of the year when we turn to the generation rising around about \$8,727 13. The expenses of the year when we turn to the generation rising around a record of the proceedings of the reformers amount of receipts, but it is, I understand, not destitute of the means by which they might beprobable that the expenses will be so great to future, and we have reason to believe that not less than the amount estimated will be realized from that unvigation by the sinking fund in the common schools; but his suffered to be so? We have on our statute book what is denominated a system of from that unvigation by the sinking fund in the common schools; but his been bar
The subsect was treated of in the cause of Temperance. We hear on the cause of Temperance. We hear on the cause of Temperance. We hear on the cause of the cause o

Total, gallons, 2,919,521-83,323,211 Wines, gallous, 0,057,084 \$ 909,005 1,002,691

Total in 1844, 3,814,581-31,911,696 5,919,421 3,323,211

NUMBER 30.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Face Lizeria -- By the arrival of the J. B. Gager, as New York, we have received despatches from Liberia to the 14th October. The constitution drafted by the convention in July was adopted by the people on the 27th September. On the 5th of October the seat election of officers under the new constitution was held, when Governor Roberts was elected first Passident of the Republic of Liberia, and Nathanian Branden, Vice President. The motic of the republic is, "The love of liberty brought us

On the 24th of August, the new fleg adopted by the republic was hoisted and the day was cole-brated with much enthusiasm. On the 18th eptember the United States brig Boxer, H. H. Bell, Esq., commanding, saluted the flag of the republic with twenty guns. Capt. Murray, of H. M. sloop Favorite, on being notified of the change in the political relations of Liberia, the formation of the new constitution and government, and the adoption of a new flag, is the authorities that "the flag of Liberta temporarily recognised by her Britannic Ma-jesty's ships on this station until further in-structions from her Majesty's government." He ssured them that his government was doeply interested in their welfare, and, in his coinion, would not hesitate to acknowledge their independence. After, however, the new flag was raised, Capt Murray came into port again, with a copy of another letter from Lord Palmerston, stating that the British government would not interrupt the republic of Liberia, if the people of Liberia would not interfere with British com merce on that part of the coast of Africa; and Capt. Murray then declined saluting the flag of

ENGLISH TEMPERANCE MOVEMENTS .- At the last annual meeting of the Congregational Union, at York, an address setting forth the evils of intemperance, urging upon ministers tee-total principles, and inviting the body to a proposed conference of temperance ministers at Manchester, was presented, and very favorably

A notice has been issued by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, peremptorily request-ing that the trustees of all churches and chapels do immediately give notice to all persons reating vaults under such churches and chapels, to continue the sale of wines and spirits in such

A NATIONAL SARBATH CONVENTION WAS PEently held in Edinburgh, Scotland. The meating, which was stated to have been large and spirited, most cordially resolved to form an al-liance for the protection of the Sabbath, espe cially against the profunctions of railway companies-the fundamental principle being the Divine authority, and perpetual and universal esigned to include all the friends of the Sab

bath in Great Britain, and to spare no pains to

schools, have offered to give their schools to the Missions as fast as they can receive them. It al Assembly's Board have now to India, three thousand young men under their instruction.

HALF A MILLION GOOD BOOKS .- In eight months ending Dec. 1, the American Tract So They are circulated in all the States of the Union by auxiliaries, individuals, and by more than two hundred colporteurs, who accompany the distribution from house to house among the destitute, with personal religious conversation

MISSIONS OF THE PRESETTERIAN BOARD.-It scholars, an orphan boys' school with 27, an or-phan girls' school with 60; seven boys' hazaar schools with 300, and a female bazasr school with 60 scholars-making a total of 508 nu-

taionaries, 3 native preachers and 54 other na-Eriscorat.-Rev. Alexander Forbes, and Rev.

Alexander Ewing, were lately concentrated in St. Andrew's church, Aberdeen, as bishops for Brechin and Argyle. Nearly all the Episcopal ciergy of Scotland were present on this occasented a very imposing appearance in front of NEWSPAPERS.-The State of Iowa, fourteen

rears ago, was in the habitation of its original Indian tribes only. It has now a population of (uncounted) thousands and supports sixteen neutral, one religious, and one agricultural.

ging the foundation of the new church at Jerualem, it is stated, had to make their way through forty feet of remains of ancient buildings, 9.634,002-\$5,234,907 fore they came to the solid ground. Luszany .- The British Museum has purchased Here we have in two years an increase